

## SIN

To SING. *v. a.* [*ſingen*, Saxon; *ſingen*, Dutch.] To ſing; to ſing lightly or ſuperficially.

They bound the doctor.  
Whoſe beard they have ſing'd off with brands of fire. *Shak.*  
You ſulph'rous and thought executing fires,  
Singe my white head. *Shakespeare.*

Drake, in the vaunting ſtile of a ſoldier, would call this enterprize the ſingeing of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*  
That neither was ſinged in the combuſtion of Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a ſinged bottom all involv'd  
With ſtench and ſmoke. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*  
I ſinged the toes of an ape through a burning-glaſs, and he never would endure it after. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus riding on his curls he ſeem'd to paſs  
A rolling fire along, and ſinge the graſs. *Dryden.*  
SING. *n. ſ.* [*ſing*,] One that ſings; one whole profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

His ſinging was like an unkind ſinger, he kept not time. *Shakespeare.*  
I gat me men-ſingers and women ſingers, and the delights of the ſons of men. *Ecc. ii. 8.*

To the chief ſinger on my ſtringed inſtruments. *Hab. iii.*  
Thy heart no ruder than the rugged ſtone,  
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan  
Melt to compaſſion: now my trait'rous ſong  
With thee conſpires to do the ſinger wrong. *Waller.*

Cockbirds amongſt ſinging birds are ever the better ſingers, becauſe they are more lively. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
The birds know how to chuſe their fare;  
To peck this fruit they all forbear:  
Thoſe cheerful ſingers know not why  
They ſhould make any haſte to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a chorus of ſingers.

SINGING-MAſTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſing* and *maſter*,] One who teaches to ſing.

He employed an itinerant ſinging-maſter to inſtruct them rightly in the tunes of the palms. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SINGLE. *adj.* [*ſingulus*, Latin.]  
1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and eaſy, and their originals are of ſingle ſignification without any ambiguity. *South.*  
Some were ſingle acts, though each compleat;  
But ev'ry act ſtood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theſeus join'd with bold Pirithous came,  
A ſingle concord in a double name. *Dryden.*  
High Alba,  
A lonely deſart, and an empty land,  
Shall ſcarce afford, for needful hours of reſt,  
A ſingle houſe to their benighted gueſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Where the poeſy or oratory ſhines, a ſingle reading is not ſufficient to ſatisfy a mind that has a true taſte; nor can we make the full eſt improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Particular; individual.  
As no ſingle man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the reſt, ſo the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular perſon. *Pepe.*

If one ſingle word were to expreſs but one ſimple idea, and nothing elſe, there would be ſcarce any miſtake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.  
As ſimple ideas are oppoſed to complex, and ſingle ideas to compound, ſo propoſitions are diſtinguiſhed: the Engliſh tongue has ſome advantage above the learned languages, which have no uſual word to diſtinguiſh ſingle from ſimple. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no aſſiſtant.  
Servant of God, well haſt thou fought  
The better fight, who ſingle haſt maintain'd  
Againſt revolv'd multitudes the cauſe of truth. *Milton.*

His wiſdom ſuch,  
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,  
Whilſt ſingle he ſtood forth. *Denham.*  
In ſweet poſſeſſion of the ſairy place,  
Single and conſcious to myſelf alone,  
Of pleaſures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

5. Unmarried.  
Is the ſingle man therefore bleſſed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, ſo is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor. *Shak.*

Pygmalion  
Abhor'd all womankind; but moſt a wife;  
So ſingle choſe to live, and thum'd to wed,  
Well pleas'd to want a comfort of his bed. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.  
To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove ſingle. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; ſimple. A ſcriptural ſenſe.  
The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be ſingle, thy whole body ſhall be full of light. *Mat. vi. 22.*

## SIN

8. That in which one is oppoſed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,  
Shall more than once the Punick bands aſſright. *Dryden's Zen.*  
To SINGLE. *v. a.* [*ſing*,] To ſing lightly or ſuperficially.

1. To chuſe out from among others.  
I ſaw him in the battle range about,  
And how he ſing'd Clifford forth. *Shakespeare.*

Every man may have a peculiar favour, which although not perceptible unto man, yet ſenſible unto dogs, who hereby can ſingle out their maſter in the dark. *Brown.*

Doſt thou already ſingle me? I thought  
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*  
Begin, auſpicious boy, to caſt about  
Thy infant eyes, and with a ſmile thy mother ſingle out. *Dry.*

Single the lowlieſt of the am'rous youth;  
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

2. To ſequeſter; to withdraw.  
Yea ſimply, faith Baſil, and univerſally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I ſee not any thing done as it ſhould be, if it be wrought by an agent ſingling it-ſelf from comforts. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone.  
Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are ſingled, and yet, in ſociety with others, none leſs fit to anſwer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To ſeparate.  
Hardly they heard, which by good hunters ſingled are. *Sid.*  
SINGLENES. *n. ſ.* [*ſingulus*,] Simplicity; ſincerity; honeſt plainneſs.

It is not the deepneſs of their knowledge, but the ſinglenes of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker.*  
SINGLY. *adv.* [*ſingulus*,] Singly.

1. Individually; particularly.  
If the injured perſon be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injuſtice, and therefore bound to reſtitution ſingly and intirely. *Taylor's Rule of Living.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men ſingly and perſonally good, or tend to the happineſs of ſociety. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Only; by himſelf.  
Look thee, 'tis ſo; thou ſingly honeſt man,  
Here take: the gods out of my miſery  
Have ſent thee treaſure. *Shakespeare.*

3. Without partners or aſſociates.  
Belinda  
Burns to encounter two advent'rous knights,  
At ombre ſingly to decide their doom. *Pope.*

4. Honeſtly; ſimply; ſincerely.  
SINGULAR. *adj.* [*ſingularis*, Fr. *ſingularis*, Latin.]  
1. Single; not complex; not compounded.

That idea which repreſents one particular determinate thing is called a ſingular idea, whether ſimple, complex, or compound.

2. [In grammar.] Expreſſing only one; not plural.  
If St. Paul's ſpeaking of himſelf in the firſt perſon ſingular has ſo various meanings, his uſe of the firſt perſon plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

3. Particular; unexempl'd.  
So ſingular a ſadneſs  
Muſt have a cauſe as ſtrange as the effect. *Denham's Soles.*

4. Having ſomething not common to others. It is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of diſapprobation, whether applied to perſons or things.

His zeal  
None ſeconded, as ſingular and raſh. *Milton.*  
It is very commendable to be ſingular in any excellency, and religion is the greateſt excellency: to be ſingular in any thing that is wiſe and worthy is not a diſparagement, but a praiſe. *Tillotſon.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.  
Theſe buſts of the emperors and empreſſes are all very ſcarce, and ſome of them almoſt ſingular in their kind. *Addiſon.*

SINGULARITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſingularitas*, Fr. *ſingularite*,] 1. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others.  
Pliny addeth this ſingularity to that ſoil, that the ſecond year the very falling down of the feeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be ſingular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet ſingularity in this matter is a ſingular commendation of it. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

I took notice of this little figure for the ſingularity of the inſtrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addiſon on the War.*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curioſity.  
Your gallery  
Have we paſſ'd through, not without much content  
In many ſingularities; but we ſaw not  
That which my daughter came to look upon,  
The ſtatue of her mother. *Shakespeare.*

3. Particular.  
Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory, being himſelf a biſhop of Rome, and writing againſt the title of univerſal biſhop, ſaith thus: none of all my predeceſſors ever conſented to uſe this ungodly title; no biſhop of Rome ever took upon him this name of ſingularity. *Hooker.*

4. Character or manners different from thoſe of others.  
The ſpirit of ſingularity in a few ought to give place to public judgment. *Hooker.*

Singularity in ſin puts it out of faſhion, ſince to be alone in any practice ſeems to make the judgment of the world againſt it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SINGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſingulariſer*, Fr. *ſingulariſer*,] To make ſingle.

SINGULARLY. *adv.* [*ſingulariter*,] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.

Solitude and ſingularity can neither daunt nor diſgrace him, unleſs we could ſuppoſe it a diſgrace to be ſingularly good. *South.*

SINGULUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſingulus*, Latin.] A ſing.

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1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter.

My mother's blood

Runs on the dexter cheek, and this ſingler

Bounds in my fire's. *Shakespeare.*

Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his ſingler cheek. *Shakespeare.*

But a rib, crooked by nature, lent, as now appears, More to the part ſingler from me drawn. *Milton's Pa. Loſt.*

The ſpleen is juſtly introduced to invigorate the ſingler ſide, which, being dilated, would rather inſirm and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In his ſingler hand, inſtead of ball, *Dryden.*

He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale.

2. Bad; perverſe; corrupt; deviating from honeſty; unfair.

Is it ſo ſtrange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a ſingler intent and purpoſe, whole forwardneſs is not therefore a blemiſh to ſuch as favour the ſame cauſe with a better and ſincere meaning. *Hooker.*

The duke of Clarence was ſoon after by ſingler means made clean away. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When are there more unworthy men choſen to offices, when is there more ſtrife and contention about elections, or when do partial and ſingler affections more utter themſelves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitiſſe.*

He profeſſes to have received no ſingler meaſure from his judge, but moſt willingly humbles himſelf to the determination of juſtice. *Shakespeare.*

Thoſe may be accounted the left hands of courts; perſons that are full of nimble and ſingler tricks and ſhifts, whereby they pervert the plain courſes of courts, and bring juſtice into oblique lines and labyrinth. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The juſt perſon has given the world an aſſurance, by the conſtant tenor of his practice, that he makes a confidence of his ways, and that he ſeems to undermine another's intereſt by any ſingler or inferior arts. *South.*

3. [Singler, French.] Unlucky; inauspicious.

Tempt it again: that is thy act, or none:

What all the ſeveral ills that viſit earth,

Brought forth by night, with a ſingler birth,

Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,

The ſword, nor ſunſeits, let thy fury do. *Ben. Jonſon.*

SINISTROUS. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.] Abſurd; perverſe; wrong-headed.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the moſt ſiniſtraus and abſurd choice. *Bentley.*

SINISTROUSLY. *adv.* [*ſiniſteriter*,] With a tendency to the left.

Many in their infancy are ſiniſtrauſly diſpoſed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect uſe of the right. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Perverſely; abſurdly.

To SINK. *v. n.* pret [*ſunk*,] anciently *ſank*; part. *ſunk* or *ſunken*. [*ſincan*, Saxon; *ſinken*, German.]

1. To fall down through any medium; not to ſwim; to go to the bottom.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,  
As is the oozy bottom of the ſea. *Shakespeare.*

With ſunk wreck and ſunk treſuries. *Shakespeare.*

In with the river ſunk, and with it roſe,  
Satan, involv'd in riſing miſt, then fought  
Where to lie hid. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*

He ſinks or ſinks, or wades, or creeps or flies. *Milton.*

The pirate ſinks with his ill-gotten gains,  
And nothing to another's uſe remains. *Dryden.*

Suppoſing ſeveral in a tempeſt will rather periſh than work, would it not be madneſs in the reſt to chuſe to ſink together, rather than do more than their ſhare? *Addiſon on the War.*

2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he ſunk down in his chariot. *2 Kings ix. 24.*

David took a ſtone and ſung it, and ſmote the Philistine, that the ſtone ſunk into his forehead. *1 Sa. xvii. 49.*

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

David took a ſtone and ſung it, and ſmote the Philistine, that the ſtone ſunk into his forehead. *1 Sa. xvii. 49.*

4. To loſe height; to fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd  
Mountains and oceans to oppoſe his paſſage;  
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;  
The Alps and Pyreneans ſink before him. *Addiſon's Cato.*

5. To loſe or want prominence.

What were his marks?—A lean cheek, a blue eye and ſunken. *Shakespeare.*

Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks ſhe draws;  
Sunk are her eyes, and toothleſs are her jaws. *Dryden.*

6. To be overwhelmed or depreſſed.

Our country ſinks beneath the yoke;  
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gath  
Is added to her wounds. *Shakespeare.*

They arraign'd ſhall ſink  
Beneath thy ſentence. *Milton.*

But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,  
Then let me ſink beneath proud Arcite's arms;  
And, I once dead, let him poſſeſs her charms. *Dryden.*

7. To be received; to be impreſſed.

Let theſe ſayings ſink down into your ears. *Lu. ix. 44.*

Truth never ſinks into theſe mens minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Lacke.*

8. To decline; to decreaſe; to decay.

This republick has been much more powerful than it is at preſent, as it is ſtill likelier to ſink than increaſe in its dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Let not the fire ſink or ſlacken, but increaſe. *Mortimer.*

9. To fall into reſt or indolence.

Wouldſt thou have me ſink away  
In pleaſing dreams, and loſe myſelf in love,  
When every moment Cato's life's at ſtake? *Addiſon's Cato.*

10. To fall into any ſtate worſe than the former; to tend to ruin.

Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,  
A ſinking empire longer to ſuſtain. *Dryden's Zen.*

To SINK. *v. a.*

1. To put under water; to diſable from ſwimming or floating.

A ſmall fleet of Engliſh made an hoſtile inſaſion, or incurſion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, ſunk, and carried away ten thouſand ton of their great ſhipping, beſides ſmaller veſſels. *Bacon.*

2. To delve; to make by delving.

At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by ſinking ditches two foot deep, and in the ſpace of ten years the ditches are digg'd again for iron ſince produced. *Boyle.*

Near Geneva are quarries of freſtone, that run under the lake: when the water is at loweſt, they make within the borders of it a little ſquare, incloſed within four walls: in this ſquare they ſink a pit, and dig for freſtone. *Addiſon.*

3. To depreſs; to degrade.

A mighty king ſam, an earthly god;  
I ſaſe of ſunk, impriſon or let free;  
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*

Trifling painters or ſculptors beſtow infinite pains upon the moſt inſignificant parts of a figure, 'till they ſink the grandeur of the whole. *Pepe's Eſſay on Homer.*

4. To plunge into deſtruction.

Heav'n bear witneſs,  
And if I have a confidence let it ſink me,  
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shakespeare.*

5. To make to fall.

Theſe are ſo far from railing mountains, that they overturn and ſink down ſome before ſtanding, and undermine others, ſinking them into the abyſs. *Woodward.*

6. To bring low; to diminſh in quantity.

When on the banks of an unlook'd-for ſtream,  
You ſunk the river with repeated draughts,  
Who was the laſt in all your hoſt that thirſted? *Addiſon.*

7. To crush; to overbear; to depreſs.

That Hector was in certainty of death, and depreſſed with the confidence of an ill cauſe: if you will not grant the firſt of theſe will ſink the ſpirit of a hero, you'll at leaſt allow the ſecond may. *Pepe.*

8. To leſſen; to diminſh.

They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and ſinking the figure which we make. *Addiſon on the War.*

I mean not that we ſhould ſink our figure out of covetouſneſs, and deny ourſelves the proper conveniences of our ſtation, only that we may lay up a ſuperfluous treaſure. *Rogers.*

9. To make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural luſt of power  
Has ſunk thy father more than all his years,  
And made him wither in a green old age.  
To labour for a ſunk corrupted ſtate. *Roue.*

10. To ſuppreſs; to conceal; to intercept.

If ſent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, ſink t. e. money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

SINK. *n. ſ.* [*ſinc*, Saxon.]

1. A drain; a jakes.

Should by the cormorant telly be reſtrain'd,  
Who is the ſink o' th' body. *Shakespeare.*

Bad